



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

rapids. Personal examination proved that the grebe had been dead only a few hours.—ALEXANDER W. BLAIN, JR., *Detroit, Mich.*

Holbœll's Grebe and the White Pelican at St. Mary's Georgia.—On February 18, 1904, I shot a Holbœll's Grebe (*Colymbus holbœllii*) in the mouth of Cumberland River, only about one mile from Florida waters. Mr. Chapman in his 'Handbook of Birds of Eastern North America' (the latest authority I have) gives South Carolina as the southern limit of its range.

During the fall migrations (1903), three American White Pelicans (*Pelecanus erythrorhynchos*) were taken within a radius of twenty miles of this place—one in the St. Marys River opposite Kings Ferry, Fla.; one in the Satilla River, about Satilla Bluff, and one at Stafford Plantation on Cumberland Island. All three, I believe, were in such an exhausted condition that they were taken alive.—ISAAC F. ARNOW, *St. Marys, Ga.*

Another Ohio Record for the Knot (*Tringa canutus*).—Authentic records for the occurrence of this bird in Ohio are few and far between. It gives me great pleasure to add at least one more record. While going over a small lot of Sandpipers and Plovers in the museum of Heidelberg University, I came across a specimen of this bird, shot in the spring of 1894 on the banks of the Sandusky River, here at Tiffin.—W. F. HENNINGER, *Tiffin, Ohio.*

The Red-backed Sandpiper in Massachusetts in December.—Mr. George C. Shattuck gave me a Red-backed Sandpiper (*Pelidna alpina pacifica*) which he shot on Barnstable Neck, Mass., on December 23, 1903. It was in company with another of its kind.—REGINALD HEBER HOWE, JR., *Concord, Mass.*

Capture of Krider's Hawk at St. Marys, Georgia.—I take pleasure in recording the capture of a male Krider's Hawk (*Buteo borealis kriderii*) in the extreme southeastern corner of Georgia on February 3, 1904. In the winter of 1901-02 Mr. A. H. Helnn, of Miller Place, N. Y., and I were hunting on Point Peter, a Government reservation a few miles down the river from this place, and saw two apparently very light colored Red-tailed Hawks but failed to get a shot at them. He remarked that they looked as light as Krider's Hawk. This winter I found that one at least was there again and I made several trips there trying to get a shot, but while I would see him on every occasion he was too wary for me to get what I considered a sure shot, and I would take no chances at him. On February 3, I decided I would try him again. Just before reaching my landing place, and while just opposite his haunt, I saw a hawk coming across from the Florida side of the river and scarcely had time to throw down my oars and get a suitable shell in my gun when he was abreast of me. I shot and he fell in the river about 100 feet astern. I found him

to be the hawk I was looking for, and a beauty, and I have added him to my modest collection of skins. He was evidently living high on Clapper Rails, as he had one in his stomach and another freshly eaten in his crop.
—ISAAC F. ARNOW, *St. Marys, Ga.*

The Great Gray Owl near Boston.—On February 7 of this year I saw a Great Gray Owl (*Scotiaptex nebulosa*) in Dedham, Mass. I was attracted to the spot by a great clamor of Crows and soon found my bird perched on a low limb of a white pine in open mixed woods. It held in its claws a dead and partly eaten crow, which when it was finally dropped by the owl in flight, I found to lack the head and fore part of body and the viscera. The owl seemed perfectly fearless of me, but showed nervousness when the crows cawed near by, and followed with its eyes the flight of the single crows that flew over its tree from time to time. I drove it about from tree to tree with snowballs. It flew low and always took a rather low perch,—from ten to twenty feet from the ground, and usually on a large branch of a pine tree, near the trunk, though twice it alighted on the very top of a red cedar. I could get as near as the height of its perch permitted and was frequently within twenty feet of it during the hour or two that I spent in its company.—FRANCIS H. ALLEN, *Boston, Mass.*

The Pileated Woodpecker in Anne Arundel County, Md.—Upon reading the note of Mr. George W. H. Soelner in 'The Auk' for January, 1904, recording the Pileated Woodpecker (*Ceophlaeus pileatus*) in the District of Columbia, it put me in mind of a record I made November 25, 1896.

As I was crossing a field bordering some low swampy woodland along Rogue Harbor Creek, I heard the familiar note of this species, and looking up saw one with its broad sweeping flight almost directly over my head, about fifty feet up. This locality was on the line of the Annapolis, Baltimore and Washington R. R., about midway between Odenton and Patuxent.

For the last twenty years, I have found this species to be fairly common while on shooting trips in Somerset County, Maryland, during the months of November, December, and January, always counting upon seeing one or two each day, but on my last trip of ten days' duration, in December, 1903, I neither saw nor heard a single bird.—WILLIAM H. FISHER, *Baltimore, Md.*

Whip-poor-will (*Antrostomus vociferus*), a New Bird for Colorado.—A specimen of this species was found nearly dead in an orchard at Fort Collins, Colorado, about September 14, 1903, by Mrs. R. J. Tenny, who presented it to the Agricultural College. It was given to me for identification and mounting, and after its preparation was sent to Washington for more positive determination, where it was pronounced to be *Antros-*